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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREAS-

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY. VIRGINIA.

Cloud-burst at Roanoke causes a damage of \$100,000 to property -- The twenty-third anpual exhibition of the Baldwin District Fair opened at Staunton yesterday .- There was a joint discussion at Bedford City between Mr. John Goode and Major E. V. Gaines.

GENERAL. Governor Flower thinks the strikers made a mistake at the start .- Mr. Oakman has been appointed receiver of the Terminal --- A serious cave-in of the Mississippi river bank has occurred at Southport .- Iron Hall receivers have been appointed in Baltimore.

FOREIGN. United States Vice-Consul Fox telegraphs for money for cholera patients.—Hamburg has been pronounced cholers infected.

Southern men who contemplate voting

Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following from the letter of Speaker Crisp on the Force Bill:

"It gives to the judge of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the States. It gives the election officers so appointed the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day. (A thousand or more might be appointed in each congressional more might be appointed in each congressional

'It authorizes the use of the armies of the United States to preserve the peace at the polls, "It gives to the judges of the United States courts the power of appointing a canvassing or returning board for each State, who shall certify whom the people have elected to Con-

gress. "It requires the clerk of the House of Reptregures the clerk of the House of Rep-resentatives to place on the roll of members-elect the names of the persons holding such certificates, so that they may participate as members in the organization of the House, "It authorizes officers of the United States to supervise and control the registration of

It authorizes such officers to make a house-

"It authorizes such officers to make a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter.

"It provides for the payment of all these officers out of the Federal treasury, authorized the employment of many of them for as much as eight days before an election.

"And finally, it makes permanent appro-priation of our money for the execution of the lane."

Our North Carolina correspondents report a very favorable change in the political condition of that State. Nowhere has the Third party been more firmly entrenched. and this fact has led to the inauguration of the Democratic campaign with an unusual degree of energy and resolution. In all parts of the State steps are being taken to counteract the influence of the Third party leaders. Prominent speakers have taken the stump and are addressing the people on the momentous issues involved in the pending election. As might have been predicted, the arguments which they are presenting are already making a sensible impression upon the minds of a very large proportion of those who have been disposed to stray away in pursuit of the Third party ignis fatuus. All the reports are favorable. How could they be otherwise in the light of the fact that the North Carolina Democrats are bestirring themselves? No important body of Southern men are likely to aid directly or indirectly the Republican candidate for President when the true character of such action is brought fully home to them by sober and temperate discussion and earnest and patriotic exhortation.

Bun Lindsay, the leader of the striking Tennessee miners, and one of the chief men to incite them to riot and bloodshed is an United States Marshal. He had the reputation of being a desperado and he was appointed to his position because of his recklessness in killing moonshiners whenever he went on a raid to destroy illicit distilleries. He is a fair specimen of the class of men who would be appointed United States Marshals should the Force bill pass, and no doubt he and all such as he would be delighted to supervise elections in the South and see that only those candidates that are agreeable to the powers that be are chosen. Third party men, who propose to assist the passage of the Force bill by abandoning the Democracy, would do well to make a note of this.

WE have received the first issue of the Richmond Commercial News, a paper to be devoted to the tobacco and general trade of Richmond. Mr. W. N. Newbald, of North Carolina, will be one of its editors, and he comes to our city strongly indersed. A special issue of 10,000 copies will be distributed among the planters and merchants of the Virginias and Carolinas this week.

SENATOR EDMUNDS was opposed to giving a bounty to Southern sugar planters unless the maple sugar makers of Vermontenjoyed s like bounty. The maple sugar industry of New England must have flourished greatly last year under this bounty, as it is said to have amounted to nearly \$2,500.

STATE BANKS OF ISSUE.

It is very evident the plank in the national Democratic platform which demands the repeal of the act of Congress taxing the currency issues of State Banks is going to cut a very large figure in the pending Presidential campaign.

Whitelaw Reid made two speeches in Illinois last week and in each this plank received his especial attention. He treated the matter from the usual Republican standpoint, which views all movements aimed at disenthralling the people from the galling yoke that Republican centralizing legislation fixes upon them as an effort to interfere with the legitimate functions of the Government. Democrats must defend the Democratic platform for the two very good reasons, that it is not only our platform, but it is right

Whitelaw Reid and all such as he oppose this and all Democratic doctrine because it believes in the largest possible liberty to the citizen and the smallest possible function for government. He and they believe in a paternal government which is to take care of the citizen and exist always as a prop and support on which he may lean. The one theory creates a population of which the chief characteristic is self-reliance and robust manliness, the other creates a population of protected monopolists idle, lazy, pampered pensioners and weaklings always on the hunt for support.

Before the war any one that was in a mind to do so issued currency. This is a natural right of man of which it takes an arbitrary act of power to deprive him. And why should it not be so? Currency is not money. There is but one money, metallic coin. Currency is nothing but a paper promise to pay money on demand. Why should not the citizen have the right to put out as many of these as he desires to put out and can get any one to take from him? It seems a strange abridgment of the rights of a citizen to deny him this one. Its denial arose thus: During the war in order that the Government might circulate all the financial ability of the nation at Washington for the purposes of the war. Congress forbade any banks to issue currency except the National Banks. Now Congress had no power under the Constitution to forbid State Banks to issue currency, but it had a right to tax all property in the United States to raise revenue for the Government. It. therefore, imposed a tax on the currency issued by the State Banks that was so heavy the State Banks could not afford to issue any, and in this way it stopped them from issuing currency.

It is plain that this was an abuse by Congress of its powers, only to be justified, if it can be justified at all, by the stres and necessities of war. It was accomplishing a thing which the Constitution ferbade it to accomplish by pretending to do another lawful thing that it was not in fact doing. Now everything that the Democratic party asks is that this wrongful act of Congress shall be repealed and the people shall have restored to them that natural right which they had before it was passed. This is the whole case. No one has the slightest intention to interfere with the National Bank system.

The Democratic party proposes that it shall remain just what it is, with full authority to issue all the currency it desires to issue. It simply asks that State Banks shall have the same privilege, if they choose to exercise it and can get their State legislatures to authorize it, and can get any one to trade in their notes. The Democratic party has no idea of abridging the currency in any Banks can get the public to take and use. The cry of the free silver men is really a cry for more money. This is the way to get that increase of money. Repeal this wrongful act of Congress imposing a tax on the issue of State Banks and we can then have as much currency as we choose to issue and can get people to take.

We will now briefly notice the arguments that are made against State Bank issues. It is sail they will necessarily be at a discount and the loss produced by this will fall upon the ignorant poor, and weak and accrue to the benefit of the sharp broker and Bank note shaver. This argument assumes that the notes of State Banks must necessarially be at a discount, which we can by no means concede. We submit that however they might start, they would eventually become. through the natural laws of trade and business, upon a par with the national currency. As we have already remarked, currency is not money, but a promise to pay money.

Money is not abundant enough to serve as the medium for all exchanges. Besides it is often (in ninety transactions out of every hundred) more convenient to effect exchanges by transferring a credit rather than by delivering the actual medium of exchange. Hence checks and drafts, which are currency, come to play much the most important part in effecting exchanges. But checks and drafts and the notes of individuals only serve the purposes of currency for executing exchanges where the parties are personally known to each other and multitudes of transactions take place between parties who are strangers to each other and multitudes of other transactions take place between parties who, though not strangers to each other, bave no confidence in the financial ability and many times in the integrity of each other.

For such transactions, as money is not always at hand, there must be what we call currency to act as a substitute for money. Now there are two qualities absolutely indispensable to this currency truly performing the part of currency. First, it must certainly and absolutely be so backed that an individual in possession of any of it can without doubt receive from its issues coin when he demands it; and second, it must have a reputation that will satisfy the public that it will be redeemed with coin when coin is demanded. These two attributes are absolutely essential to any true currency-a currency that will pass between parties who do not know each other or do not trust each other.

It is impossible for a currency put out by an individual ever to attain these two attributes. Those acquainted with the individual and capable of estimating his ability or his willingness always to redeem in coin are necessarily only a part of the cummunity. His reputation can never become so general as to be satisfactory to all. But the immemorial education of the people has been towards a faith in the financial integrity of Banks. In the popular mind the word Bank is synonymous with financial integrity. The people are easily led, therefore, to give the confidence to a Bank note which currency requires and which the note of an individual can never acquire.

Now, if every neighborhood could put out all the currency which that neighborhood needed, possessing the two requisites of absolute soundness and reputation for soundness, the ideal currency would have been attained. There is no difficulty about establishing through State Banks a currency that will have both attributes. Its reputa

tion will come promptly from the fact that it is issued by a Bank, and its absolute se. curity will come from making the notes first liens upon all the property, of the Bank and requiring the stockholders to be liable for double the amount of their stock. It is idle to say that the latter provision will deter men from subscribing to the stock The National Bank law has this provision, yet men subscribe to National Banks with-

our hesitation. But the great security for their issues comes from the character of those who manage the Banks and from the quick methods of modern communication.

As soon as a State Bank note strays away from the region where the Bank is known it will come flying back for redemption. This would force the managers of the Bank to keep themselves always ready to redeem their notes.

There is nothing in the popular apprehension that these State Bank notes would

be at a heavy discount away from home. The notes of Virginia Banks before the war were at a discount in New York of only one-half of one per cent. One hundred dollars of Virginia bank notes would exchange in New York for \$99.50. This shows that it is possible to have State Bank notes just as sound and current as National Bank notes. It is not to the purpose to say it would take a long time to bring all State Bank notes up to such a standard as this. It is enough that the notes of the banks of one State have had this standing to prove the case. If the notes of Virginia Banks sold thus the notes of all State Banks can be made to have the same standing and that ends discussion.

All that the Democratic party asks is that the Government shall hold its hands off and let the matter work itself out. The laws of business and trade will attend to all the

DEMOCRACY FALSE TO PLEDGES.

We have frequently alluded to the fact that the Third-party men, finding it necessary to say something which will offset the prejudices which Southern white voters naturally have against the Force bill, are constantly charging the Democratic party with having been false to its pledges. We have also frequently shown the absurdity of any such charge as to Federal legislation. because the Democrats have never, since the war, been in control of the Federal Government and have, therefore, been powerless to direct legislation. Despite this, however. they have done a great deal.

When the war ended the Southern States were pounced upon by a horde of Republican harpies, domestic and imported, who immediately took possession of their governments and were kept in power by the assistance of United States bayonets. These gentry fairly reveled in robbery and outrage, and having the South completely at their mercy, were enabled to strip her bare of what little the war had left her with impunity, and whenever the people of any State, as was the case once or twice in Louisians, became desperate and were goaded on to resistance. immediately the whole force of the Government at Washington was called into use to put them down. There are a great many people now living in Virginia who remember vividly the horrors of sufferings of those reconstruction days.

During the entire period of the carpetbag and scalawag regime in the South the Democratic party of the Union strove to accomplish the relief of the Southern people. They fought the reconstructionists by every means in their power-in the press, manner whatever. It proposes to have it on the stump, in and out of Congressjust as it is and to add to it what State and persisted in their struggle for the Editor Times: rights and liberties of the whole people of the Union, the South included, despite defeat after defeat and all manner of discouragement. At length their perseverance was rewarded, and as State after State threw off the carpetbag and scalawag yoke, that State immediately began to prosper and flourish. At length Federal authority ceased entirely in the South, home rule was fully restored and each State secured control of its own affairs. and from the moment that this happy condition was effected through the persistent efforts of the Democracy of the Umon, the South began to stride rapidly onward, until to-day she has made such progress as to excite the wonder of the world, and the post bellum history of the South and her prosperous condition to-day is practical illustration of what the Democracy has done despite obstacles apparently insurmountable.

It does not seem credible that in face of such a record, Southern Democrats could be made to believe that the Democracy has been false to its pledges, since but for the Democracy the South, instead of now being prosperous and happy, would long since have been cast in the slough of Despond. When Third party office-seekers, demagogues or soreheads endeavor, in the pursuance of their own selfish schemes, to draw off the allegiance of Southern white men from the Democratic party, let the incalculable benefits which the National Democracy has conferred on the South be recalled. It is an old story but one which should never fail to interest the Southern people, especially as their enemies will leave no stone unturned to revive the experiences of reconstruction.

THE Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner thinks that the campaign fund which is being gotten up by the World for the West should be sent South, as it thinks that Alabama and Louisiana are doubtful States. To this suggestion the Philadelphia Record responds that the Examiner does not sufficiently appreciate the value of the campaigning which has been done for the Democracy in the South by their opponenta. It remarks that the South was thoroughly "reconstructed" by a Republican Administration after the war on a Democratic basis, and says:

If the Examiner will examine the official returns from Alabama it will find that in those parts of the State where manufacturing operations have been introduced large scale the regular Democratic candidate got sweeping majorities. White men who go South to stay turn their faces toward

Democracy.
There is no danger for Cleveland and Stevenson in that direction; and the Republican leaders seem to appreciate the situation. They are sending their orators and their cash to the West. They know where danger lies.

That no doubt is true, still it will not do

for the Southern Democracy to be over confident. Nothing is more dangerous. MAJOR McKINLEY insists that there is no danger to be feared from the Northwest since the people of those States were born

in the Radical faith and are firmly wedded to it. Yes; but in these days dollars and cents beat sentiment every time, and the people of the West, who have raised large crops of wheat this year and will have a surplus on hand, will infinitely prefer to pay reasonable prices for good, imported necessaries of life with this wheat than to pay enormous tributes to home manufacturers for indifferent articles and keep their wheat. That is why the West abandoned its Radical faith in 1890. OUR DRINKING WATER.

The City Council Should Take Action to Prevent the Causes of Disease. Editor of the Times:

In his card published in THE TIMES of Sunday, the 21st, the Superintendent of the Water Works has dismissed further discussion of the city drinking water so far as he is concerned and relegated the matter to

the City Council.
It is to be hoped that this body, some of whom think the subject worthy of consideration, will take steps toward a thorough investigation of all matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of the city by a competent person, who has not been influenced by this controversy or had his opinion fixed by imaginary or any other causes, one way or the other. This is a reasonable request to make of those in whose hands is placed not only the protection of our lives and not only the protection of our lives and property, but the promotion of our health and comfort.

A highly-esteemed citizen, whose conser-

vative advice in matters pertaining to our city is often sought and rightly valued, suggests the employment of a sanitary engineer to examine into these matters, and the medical committee had taken steps in this direction after their report had been laid on the table by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

This will at least do no harm. The fees paid to a sanitary engineer of repute would be well spent if on his advice the name of our city could be lowered one line on the death-roll now published to the world, and this result is impossible we can at least submit to the inevitable with more resigna-

These points seem to have been made in

the papers heretofore published: The canal receives the drainage of a large surface, a great deal of which is suspected of contamination, and some of it proved to be so, and all of it likely to be so in time. The condition of the drinking water has been the subject of the sub the subject of inquiry for several years, and the Board of Health advised drawing the water from the river direct more than six years ago, and this was the original plan of the Water Committee of the City Council. That the Superintendent of the Water Works agrees with the Board of Health of six years since and advises a settling basin to be supplied from the river direct rather than from the canal, although for reasons stated from a higher point than that recommended by the committee and others. And he further admits, although not in terms, the difficulty of policing the territory now drained by the canal in stating that ordidrained by the canal in stating that ordinances and regulations relating to contamination of the water were made previous to his connection with the department in 1885, before the report and advice of the Board of Health, of which Dr. R. G. Cabell was president, was obtained, and yet the conditions at the Philadelphia quarry, mentioned by the medical committee in their report to the Chamber of Commerce last year, existed at that time, six years ago, and continued t exist up to less than two weeks since; and the same can be said of the drainage from the dairy farms on tributaries a few miles further west. This much may be considered admitted.

But chemical analyses of water from river, canal and hydrants have been made by competent men who say that all these are purer than that of other cities whose water is considered wholesome; and, further, that biologists say that specimens from the city hydrants contain but few bacteria and those of a character not known to be noxious. To this it was replied: This may be true at a time when the drainage is mainly from spring, as in dry weather, and widely other-wise after a rain, which would cleanse the surfaces contaminated during the dry weather. A physician of high repute says that a single case of disease which can be transmitted by its baccilins occurring in these water courses may cause an epidemic of the same disease in this city, and this is only a fact well known to all physicians. The water may be free from germs of disease to-day and highly dangerous from them to morrow. them to-morrow.

These bacilli or germs are very minute. Authorities were quoted by the committee stating that a million may flourish in a teaspoonful of water, limped to the unaided eye and offering no residum for a chemist's analysis, and yet eyery one of them carries the "power and potency" of disease, it may be of typhoid fever or of some other epidemic, according to its species.

The Water Question Again. RICHMOND, VA., August 22, 1892.

As pertinent to the several articles in our papers discussing the "Water Question," it is stated that rapidly running water will pretty well purify itself of all disease germs in several miles of travel, through the agency of the oxygen absorbed by contact with the air, chemical action and a natural precipitation of sediment; but this pre-supposes no further contamination during the process, a contamination in point of fact constantly going on. Indeed, the Eng lish river pollution commission paid much attention to this purification claim, and after making many experimental investiga-tions, reported that "There was no river in the United Kingdom long enough to secure the oxidation and destruction of any sewage which might be discharged into it even a We howl about the sources contamination and analyze the output, bu go on adding fearfully to it with sewers, laundries and factories in the to above us, and we go on, year by year, drinking the water we sprinkle the streets with

and which our fire engines squirt at the "red-tongued devils" that bother the fire insurance companies and rendered tawny and turbid at every shower, and possibly for this reason continuously harvest the usual crop of typhoid fever cases and what the doctors class as "zymotio" diseases, all of which are easily preventable, as they come to us through impure drinking water. Witness the monthly reports to the Board of Health, which show that this city has a heavie

death rate per 1,000 than almost any other American or European city. Even in the most sparkling water, which meets the most severe chemical test of purity, typhoid and other bacilli may swarm. Will nothing move a community in a paramount health question except po-litical influence, secret society or business wire-pulling and the desire to preserve in-vested interests? The most important in-vested interests any or all of us can have in this life next to an abiding faith in a happy future beyond the grave, strange as it may seem to many, is in the enjoyment of pure drinking water to maintain good health and live long, while in sickness this agent may be the most potent aid to recovery by virtue of its solvent and purifying powers, the foregoing will not be taken as a tirade, but for what it is, a cogent recapitulation of the reasons for the self-evident fact that river water, as ordinarily used, is not at all times a safe beverage for man.

HOW TO OBTAIN PURE WATER. "Many extensive fine manufactures absolutely depend upon a steady supply of purified water at all times notably, white paper threads, textiles, dying, laundry work. even iron and steel, to say nothing of beer, as prominently exemplified at Holyoke Mass.; the Clark and Williamntic thread Mass.; the Clark and Williamstee thread-mills and at the great Cambria iron-works and many others that could be specified, which are fitted with filtering aparatus, which coagulates and removes all impurities and forcibly aerates and filters the water and are so arranged that a return current can at all times keep it clear of entangled matter. Many experts have reported their entire inability to find or develop by culture a single microbe in ordinary samples filtered by this aparatus of water that had been literally full of them before filtration.

Many cities and towns have put filters in, Atlanta, Ga., reporting that their muddy water, never fit to drink before, is now as clear as a diamond though twenty feet deep. It is the universal report that the worst water is at once rendered the best. Some places have had them in six years, and they are always reliable and remarkably cheap in

operation.

The Legislature of North Carolina last The Legislature of North Carolina last year passed a law requiring all drinking water to be filtered. Oakland, Cal., has a four-million-gallon daily plant: St. Thomas, Can., a million-gallon plant, and the Pittsburg postoffice its fitted with a 150,000-gallon plant. I mention these places so that any interested may write to friends there for infrastructures the contribution of the co any interested may write to friends there for information regarding the operation of these filters, and I also add the following cities and towns on the list: Bucyrus. O.: Chattanoogs. Tenn.: New Brunswick, Somerville and Long Brauch, N. J.: Owego, N. Y., and Lakewood, N. J., Greenwich, Conn.: Belleville and Cariyle, Ill.; Paola, Kau.: Nebrasks City, Neb.: Mt. Pleasant. Is.: Gadsden, Ala.; New Brighton, Pa.; Sedalta, Newport, Holden, Rich Hill, Chillicothe and Carrelton, Mo. All of these places use water purified by filtration.

Webut stuitify our intelligence and fool-

We but stultify our intelligence and fool-

ishly ignore the teachings of experience when we pretend to doubt that river water in a populous country can be anything but unwholesome as a beverage. It is continin a populous country can be anything but unwholesome as a beverage. It is continually carring towards the sea the tincture of decaying bodies, human, animal and fishy, fortified with algoe and alluvial and paludal drippings—malaria, dysentery and typhoid germs. Rivers are the natural receptacles and conduits of the waste of manufactories, slaughter-houses and laundries, and of the refuse, waste, garbage and offal of humanity. Can any one say the picture is too ity. Can any one say the picture is too strongly drawn or that we lack daily proof to our sorrow that we are victims of our so-called potable water? "Scribbles."

Got Him at Last.

Rombinski-Whom are you going to kill next?
Redflagski-A man who tyrannizes over

the laboring men.
Bombinski-Another capitalist, eh? Redstagski-No, a walking delegate.-Puck.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT. There Was a Long Docket and Many Sin-

ners at the Temple. In the police court yesterday George Conway, for shooting at James Conway, with a

shotgun, was dismissed. John Saunders (colored) charged with be-John Saunders (colored) charged with being a suspicious character and stealing a watch, value \$40, from J. M. Thomas, was sent to the grand jury September 20th. The case of Fannie Smith, thought to be concerned in the same robbery, was dismissed. Charles Bowser (colored), for shooting at Robert Harper, was continued till 25th of August. The charge against Bowser for striking John Thompson with a glass bottle was dismissed.

tle was dismissed. Georgiana Lewis (colored) resisted Deputy High Constable Richards in the dis-charge of his duty on Monday, and at-tempted to strike him with a hatchet, for which the Justice sent her to the grand jury on September 20th next, Peter J. Meek was dismissed on the charge

of being a suspicious character.

An attachment issued for J. B. Winchester for contempt of court brought an expla-nation from him which was satisfactory, so

the charge was dismissed.

John Saunders (colored) came up again, and this time for the theft of \$2.50 from J. M. Thomas, and was sent on to the grand jury, as in the other cases, Daniel Shelby (colored), for drunkenness, was made to give \$100 security for thirty

William Byrd (colored), for fighting and throwing rocks in the streets, was made to

give \$100 security for thirty days.

Walter Britton (colored), for disorder in the street; James Jones (colored), for cruelty to animals, and Nettie Bibb, drunkenness, were all made to find \$100 security

for thirty days.
Pat McDonough and Pickett Johnson, for fighting in the street, paid each \$2,50 and

George Conway, for disorder and drunkenness in the street, was dismissed, and so was Charlotte Washington for striking Emma Banks.

Emma Banks.

William and Robert Kellum, Charles Tucker and Frederick Harris were charged with beating Albert O. Jenkins, and William Kellum was fined \$2.50 and costs; the others were dismissed.

Daniel Shelley was made to find \$100 security for thirty days for drunkenness.

James Jones (colored), for cruelty to animals, was fined \$10.

Charles E. Tenser paid \$2 and costs for

Charles E. Tenser paid \$2 and costs for being drunk.
Maria Brown (colored) was fined \$2.50

and costs for trespossing on the Second police-station while drunk.

Charles Bowser (colored), for disorder and fighting a rock battle, was continued till the 25th of August.

John Whitcomb was fined \$2 and costs for drunkenness. Mary Henry Onley and Lizzie Martin

(colored), for disorder in the streets, were fined \$2.50 each and made to find security or thirty days in \$100.

J. B. Winchester paid \$2 and costs for William Byrd and William Haskins (col-

ored), for throwing rocks in the streets and breaking the show cases and windows of W. F. Clark, were fined \$5 and costs each and made to give security in \$100 for thirty days.

Mary Twyman (colored), for disorder in
the street, was find \$2.50 and costs. and made to give security for thirty days in \$100.

Walter Britton (colored), for fighting and disorder in the street, was fined \$2.50 and

The case of Alphonzo Amoroso, for selling liquor in his bar on Sunday last, was continued till the 25th of August.

The charge against Mr. E. J. Hogan for cruel treatment of a dog was dismissed.

Ernest Myer was fined \$2 for letting his

cow run at large in the street.
A rule was issued against Ben Cooper for letting his horse run at large.
Nettie Bibb, for drunkenness, was made to give security in \$100 for thirty days.

Charles Bowser (colored), for disorder in the street, was continued till the 25th of Au-

THEY DID NOT PLAY,

The Game Prevented by Rain-Several Contests This Week.

The Forest Hill team and the Elbas were to have played a game of base-ball at Island Park yesterday afternoon, but the heavy rain prevented. A purse of \$40 and the gate receipts would have gone to the winning club, and both teams were genuinely sorry that they could not meet. The Eibas looked upon themselves at one

time this summer as champions, but the severe defeat dealt to them by the Virginias several days since has made the Elbas realize that other teams in the State can also play bail. The Eibas at the time they challenged the Virginias threw down the glove to the Forest Hill people, and the challenge was accepted by the Free State players. Quarles was to have pitched yesterday for

Mr. Matthews' Colts and Anthony would have thrown in for the Elbas. At Island Park this afternoon will begin a Mr.

series of three games between the Bedford City Club and the Virginias and Forest Hill people. Saturday the Virginias and Forest Hill Club will play. The Bedford City Club have played twenty games this season, won fifteen, lost four and tied one.

It is queer how in this age of enlightenment many people are ready to embrace any scheme that promises something for nothing or next to it. This belief is strength-ened by the fact that Richmond has lately been flooded with circulars written with a view to enticing the guilible into sending on good money for counterfeit money to an in-dividual in New York.

The "gag" is such an old one that it is a wonder that it "works" with anybody, to

speak in the technical language of the bunco-steerer and green-goods men. The man who sends any good money to these people receives generally a box of sawdust, a brick or old newspapers, carefully wrapped up, and then wants to go off and kick nimself. Or, if he appoints an interview with these elegant gentlemen, he is handed as a sample real money, which, of course, increases his de-sire to get the good counterfeits. In his haste to grow rich suddenly he forgets due precaution and takes a bundle of what seems to be the same money, which, when unwrapped after the dealer in the "queer" has gotten well out of his reach, turns out to be paper or rags done up in a bundle.

All letters of such a nature should be promptly turned over to the police. It is very hard to locate and punish these gentry, and all good citizens should remember that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound o

City Circuit Court. The following suits were instituted in the

City Circuit Court yesterday: George K. Anderson against S. J. Reigen-tent. Case. Damages, \$300. John W. Blackburne, who sues. &c., against William B. Riddick. Case. Dama-

ges, \$500.
Merchants and Planters Savings Bank against itichmond Hardware Manufacturing Company. Debt for #2.591.33.
Albert Miller, assignee, &c., against The Union Central Life Insurance Company.
Case. Damages, #500.

Thuspelda and Germanicus. Germanicus was a great German and Thusnelda was closely associated with one of the proudest moments of his life. Next Sunday's Times will illustrate this incident in its colored art supplement, a reproduction of a great painting by Piloty.

Woodward & Lothrop, TEMPLE DRY GOODS STORE,

DRY GOODS, &c.

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS,

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1st our store will be closed at 5 o'clock P. M .: Saturdays at 1 o'clock P. M.

New Shirting Prints.

20 patterns new and desirable Shirting Prints, White Grounds with Stripes and Figures in Pink, Blue and Black, warranted fast colors, 5c. yard,

· Double Bed Spreads, Honey-Comb pat-tern, extra-good quality, 75c.

Marseilles Quilts, full double-bed size, extra-heavy, made to retail for \$3.50 each, They are slightly spoiled by small spots of oil from the machinery, will wash out at the first washing, an extraordinary bargain,

H. L. Brand. "Shirt-Makers" Finish.

Heavy thread, finished like linen, has very little dressing in it, but is recommended for extraordinary wear. Just the thing for skirts or any garments requiring starch—6c.

Monohansett Manufacturing Company's "Fearless" Brand, full width, perfectly soft finish, free from dressing or starch, suitable for underwear, children's underclothing, shirts and all domestic purposes, Sc. a yard.

The Cooley "Homestead," the best cotton in the world for the price, soft as silk, heavy, durable and satisfactory. Launders like linen, and pronounced by all who have used it the best cloth for the money ever

We are the sole agents in Richmond for this brand of cotton, price 10c. a yard.

FINE CAMBRIC FOR UNDERWEAR. 23 inches wide, 8%c, per yard. Exactly as fine as the "Lonsdale," but lacking a few inches in width.

Ready-Made Bedwear-

Pillow-Cases, size 36x20 inches, 11c. apiece, or 22c, a pair.

Extra Heavy Pillow-Cases, made from the

celebrated "Cast-Iron" Muslin, 36x2234 inches, 15c. apiece; 30c. a pair, or \$1.75 per

dozen cases. Bolster-Cases, full size: made from an extra fine quality of muslin, 25c. each.

Double-Bed Sheets, made from the wellknown "Boston" brand of sheeting, 2% yards long by 2% yards wide, full measure,

Same brand of Muslin, full 214 yards wide,

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

FLOUR.

NATURE'S

1774. 1892. Wheat the Most Pagoious Crawal of the World.

PATAPSCO MILLS A, B AND C. Grind the Choicest Variety from every wheat State of the Union. This selection of wheat and Pastrot Computation makes

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE FLOUR

Unrivated for Its Publit and Unriversity Quality. It is Perfection in Violes and Unriversity. It is Perfection in Violes and Leads all Brands To-Dat.

Ask Torth Orocost for Patapoco Superstative Patent, Obands Greve Exes.

Fatapoco Family Patent, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.

COffice, No. 214 COMMERCE ST., BALTIMORE MD.

WANTS.

WANTED-BUSI-SIONAL MEN who are SIONAL MEN who are contemplating the purchase of a TYPE WRITER this fall to examine well into the merits of the REMINGTON STANDARD, indorsed by 100,-



cinity.

The best Typewriter supplies, Paragon Ribbons and Linen Paper always on hand. Typewriters rented and sold on suitable terms.

Exclusive dealer for Va. and N. C., au18-tf 915 Main street, Richmond, Va. WANTED .- A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS WANTED.—A had several years' experience desires a SCHOOL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY TO TEACH SMALL, CHILDREN, Correspondence solicited. Address TEACHER, care of THE BEILD THE BUILDING TIMES.

EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT AT THE C. corner Eighth and Main streets there is a FIRST-CLASS RETAIL DRUG STORE. Open all night. Best Soda Water, Cooling Drivis and Cigars. Je 15-17

A RE YOU A CATHOLIC? ARE YOU UN-EMPLOYED? Will you work for \$15 a week? Write to me at once. J. R. GAY, 194 Madison street, Chicago. jy 30-au 3, 10, 13, 17, 54

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION REFERE Address NOEL, 507 north Tenth street, Hichmond, Va. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN ABOUT edge of TYPE-SETTING. Permanent work to capable party and pleasant situation. Address at once CATON, care of THE TIMES.

WANTED.—PARTY CONVERSANT WITH HAY TRADE in East Virginia Markets to place Western hav direct from farms. Ad-dress. "HAY SHIPPER." care of "Times." au 19-6t

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR—UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITH-OUT BOARD, Would be willing to rent house with another family. Location must be central Any references desired, Address, stating terms and full particulars, TOUNG HUSBAND, care The Tines, Richmond, Va.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMO-DATED WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Apply at 306 south Fourth street (Gamble's Hill).